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Liberia and the Slave Trade.

THE first movements of the American Colonization Society were in direct opposition to the African slave trade. The great men who gave existence to the Society, viewed this traffic with horror; not a word was uttered by any one of them in its defence. In its earliest days they urged upon Congress, in repeated and eloquent memorials, the expediency and duty of giving national aid to the scheme, both as tending to the civilization of Africa and the suppression of the slave trade—objects commending themselves alike to our sense of justice and of humanity.

In its first brief code of laws, adopted by the Society for the government of its African colony, both the slave trade and slavery were prohibited. In truth, to an appropriation by Congress, in accordance with the humane and liberal policy of Mr. Monroe, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restora-

tion of Africans recaptured under authority of Congress, when introduced or about to be introduced in violation of our laws into the United States, that colony which has since risen to the distinction and assumed the name of the Republic of Liberia, owes mainly its establishment.

The several agents and governors, appointed from time to time by the Society, and all its authorities, during the period of the colonial existence of Liberia, were vigilant and energetic in the adoption of all practicable measures for the overthrow of the slave trade; they sought to bind the neighboring chiefs by treaties to abandon it; they reported its existence whenever it appeared in their vicinity, to Christian Governments friendly to its suppression, represented by ships of war upon the coast; in making purchases of territory, they obtained stipulations in the deeds of cession that this odious traffic should cease; and

finally, when by the favor of Divine Providence the people of Liberia proclaimed their independence, they incorporated in their constitution, as a fundamental law, that slavery should not exist, nor the slave trade be tolerated, within their Republic, and that the native population under its jurisdiction should be instructed and qualified at the expense of the Government, as soon as its revenues should permit, for all the rights, duties and privileges of citizenship. They did more.—They passed an act denouncing the slave trade as piracy, and in ten articles set forth what should be deemed violations of its provisions and the severe penalties to which the transgressor would be subjected. The following condensed summary of this act we copy from the *New York Colonization Journal*:

"ARTICLE II—*Of the Slave Trade.*

- "Piracy—to build, fit, equip, or otherwise prepare a vessel for the slave trade; or any way aiding or abetting such trade, &c. &c., - - - Sec. 1
- "Piracy—to receive or transport any African held as a slave, or intended to be enslaved, - - - 2
- "Penalty—for serving on board a Liberian vessel engaged in the slave trade, - - - 3
- "Penalty—for voluntarily serving on board a vessel, do., do., - 4
- "Liberian vessels prohibited from every species of intercourse with slavers, - - - 5
- "No citizen or any other person resident in this Republic shall act as agent, or enter into the

- service of any person engaged in the slave trade, - - - 6
- "Guilty of an infraction of the 6th Sec., if found in the neighborhood of any slave establishment, except, &c. &c., - 7
- "President—authorized to employ the armed vessels of the Republic to cruise against slavers, or others contravening the laws, - - - 8
- "Persons—found on board slave vessels, of the officers or crew, to be apprehended and taken into custody, &c. &c., - 9
- "Proceeds of vessels, &c., condemned as slavers, equally divided, &c. &c., - - - 10

The following are the laws of Liberia in regard to foreign seamen and passengers:

"ARTICLE VII—*Of foreign seamen and passengers.*

"4. Masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within the Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

"5. Any person applying for a passport shall give satisfactory proof to the Secretary of State that ten days' previous notice in some public manner has been given by him of his intention to depart the Republic; whereupon the Secretary shall grant a passport on the payment of fifty cents, provided no legal objection be interposed."

The broad fact stands out full and clear, and most impressive, that since the independence of Liberia in 1847, visited as she has been frequently, perhaps monthly, by American and English officers of the

united squadrons on her coast, officers specially employed to detect and suppress the slave trade, and of vessels of many nations engaged in lawful commerce, up to the mutiny on board of the *Regina Cæli*, the last spring, her character has been without impeachment or suspicion of participation in this traffic. The vicinity of the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and the residence there of its Commissioners authorized to examine alleged cases of slave trade, and report on the subject to the English Government, makes its existence on the Liberian coast, without discovery, wholly incredible. The whole question of the innocence or guilt of the Government of Liberia in regard to the slave trade, is narrowed down to the transactions of the *Regina Cæli*.

It will be seen that a system of free emigration of Africans from their own country to colonial possessions in the West Indies, to meet in those islands the urgent demand for laborers, was some years ago encouraged by Great Britain, and discontinued in compliance with the wishes of the Liberian Government. Neither that system, nor the similar one since prosecuted by the French, is, ostensibly, fraudulent, coercive, or deceptive, and therefore President Benson, while convinced that in its effects it must prove evil, and only evil, to the aborigines of Africa, is slow to impute dishonor

or inhumanity to the Emperor of France. On the arrival of M. Chevalier (a citizen of France) on the coast in the summer of 1856, the President directed the publication of the following proclamation:

"Whereas, M. Chevalier, in behalf of His Imperial Majesty's Government of France, has recently come to this coast for the ostensible purpose of procuring laborers for French Guyana, by offering as inducements the sum of seven French dollars to each laborer that will emigrate in his ships, a promise of kind treatment, and a free passage back to his original home; which inducements have created considerable dissatisfaction among the native tribes along the coast, from whose territories the majority of said laborers so emigrating are taken; giving rise to multifarious complaints, which have been presented to this government, and which have awakened on its part no ordinary concern and interest.

"And whereas, this government is desirous of maintaining inviolate its principles of law and justice, of protecting the rights of its citizens, and promoting in every possible manner their interest, peace and tranquility; therefore,

"Be it known to all whom it may concern, that masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within the Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars: and that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port, with such emigrants on board, to obtain passports; in order that an opportunity may be afforded

this government of ascertaining whether the emigration be free or constrained. All violations of the above law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty thereunto annexed.

"Done at Monrovia, &c.

"DANIEL B. WARNER,

"Secretary of State."

At the time this proclamation appeared, an intelligent friend of Liberia, in Boston, wrote—

"To understand why such liberal offers should disquiet the natives, it is only necessary to remember the 'Coolie Trade,' and to understand the customs of the natives. The native laborers are not at liberty, according to native usages, to do as they please about volunteering for this emigration. M. Chevalier must first obtain leave to 'make trade' by a present to the head-man. Then the laborers must volunteer, or not, as the head-man bids them. And when the volunteer receives his 'seven French dollars,' he may not keep them for his own use, but must deliver them to the head-man, who distributes a part among the leading men of the tribe, and accepts the rest himself. The laborers are afraid that the head-men will compel them to volunteer, and therefore call on the Liberian Government for protection; and hence this proclamation. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will yield, as the British did to a similar proclamation in 1853."

We now invite the attention of our readers to the course of events, in connection with this French system of "voluntary emigration," and especially with the ship *Régina Cali*, as stated in the annual message of President Benson, to the

Legislature of Liberia, in December last. Clearly desirous of restricting, as far as practicable, this French policy, and guarding adequately the personal rights, security and welfare of the native population under the authority of the Republic, the whole passage is marked by the candor, courtesy, integrity and benevolence by which its author is distinguished.

"Duty as well as propriety dictate that I should at least cursorily allude to the system that has been for some years prosecuted on our coast by foreigners, for the purpose of procuring emigrants—aborigines as well as Americo-Liberians—to supply the demand for labor in their colonies; as also to acquaint you with such remedial measures as have been adopted by this government to correct the abuses of the system on our coast.

"You are no doubt aware that the enterprise was vigorously prosecuted on our coast by British subjects a few years ago; but upon the issue of a proclamation by this government—which was impelled by the constant predatory wars fomented by the system—requiring all such emigrant ships to repair to this port before clearing the coast, for the purpose of complying with the law enjoining the procurement of passports, that ascertainment might be made by this government as to whether such emigration was voluntary or constrained, they voluntarily discontinued the enterprise, having been convinced of the evils it created among the aborigines, notwithstanding the purity of motives by which the employers were actuated.

"M. Chevalier, a French citizen, commenced prosecuting a similar

enterprise on our coast in 1852 or '53, and I regret to have to say, that such have been the intolerable evils resulting from the same, that this government has been compelled more than once to adopt pacific measures for their repression. I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic, to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by nor fully known to some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our own citizens as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the proclamation by this government, enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports, which it was hoped would have somewhat remedied the evil. But on my arrival at Cape Mount last March, I found M. Chevalier there in a ship—arrived two days previously—prosecuting the same business between Cape Mount and Gallinas, (both inclusive,) and he had refused to allow a boat sent off from the settlement of Robertsport to board him. I immediately directed Captain Cooper to despatch Midshipman Harris, of the *Lark*, to the said ship, with my compliments to M. Chevalier, and to inform him that it was legally and indispensably requisite that he touch at Monrovia and procure of the Secretary of State passports for all emigrants obtained within the jurisdiction of this Republic, as also to settle the duties accruing on all merchandise landed or disposed of by him within the same. I also addressed him a note to that effect by the same conveyance; with all which he assured me there would be a

faithful compliance by him. In about ten minutes after Midshipman Harris left the emigrant ship on his way back, and when about a hundred yards distant from her, he espied and overhauled a canoe near to and making for said ship, with a man on board securely bound with cords, whom Mr. Harris released and brought on board the *Lark*; and whom I subsequently brought to this city on my return in the *Lark*. This man reported that he had been unexpectedly seized on shore that morning at Sugaree—distant only five miles from Robertsport—bound with cords, thrown into a canoe, and was being involuntarily taken off to M. Chevalier as an emigrant. He was incessant in his expressions of gratitude to his rescuers.

"M. Chevalier preceded me some four or five days to Monrovia, and had left before my return, having, as I learned on my arrival, evaded, while in this port, a compliance with the passport law, without absolutely refusing such compliance.

"From this port M. Chevalier proceeded to the leeward, touching at different points along the coast within our jurisdiction, for the purpose of procuring emigrants, and leaving the tribes of each point at which he touched in a state of hostility with neighboring tribes and clans.

"Soon after my arrival home from Cape Mount, His Imperial Majesty's Consul residing here made application to the State Department for additional copies of the proclamation issued last year, which he wished to forward to the French Government, stating that he had been just advised that the copies previously sent had been by some means miscarried. This fact I thought sufficiently accounted for what might be otherwise deemed an indifference on the part of that government, in not

having up to that date enjoined upon its subjects a strict compliance with the proclamation. And as I had learned about the same time from H. I. M. Consul, as well as from Capt. Laporterie, of H. I. M. Steamship Euphrate, that the French Commodore in charge of this division would visit this city in a very few weeks, and being anxious, if possible, to obviate the necessity of opening direct official communication on the subject with that government, I concluded to await his arrival, so as to make representation of the whole matter to him, and to ascertain if he would engage to promptly check the evil without necessitating my having recourse to that government. The non-arrival of the Commodore, as was expected, and the return of M. Chevalier to the coast again in August, with an additional number of vessels, some steamers, and their actual engagement in the same business, generating thereby intestine wars and a system of kidnapping among and by the natives within the jurisdiction of this Republic, both to the windward and leeward of this city, induced me in the same month (August) to communicate directly with that government on the subject, respectfully setting forth the main facts in the case, and requesting that prompt action be taken to cause French subjects to desist at once from the violation of our statute laws, as well as express treaty stipulations subsisting between the two nations.

"This course I deemed preferable to the precipitate employment of coercive means—which this government could have easily commanded—being influenced principally by feelings of great respect for His Imperial Majesty's Government, from the fact that I did not, nor do I now believe for a moment that that great

and magnanimous christian government will countenance or allow such conduct by its subjects, fraught as it is with evils of the most blighting nature to our most cherished hopes; conduct that is antagonistic to our avowed principles, and revolting to humanity; and which, if continued, must lead to endless expense on the part of this government to suppress those intestine wars, and for the preservation of peace and order among the tribes within our jurisdiction. Until I shall have reason to believe to the contrary, I must believe that His Imperial Majesty's Government is as incapable as Great Britain or any other magnanimous nation, of countenancing a system, the abuses of which render it so pregnant with injustice and cruelty; and that the facts have only to be laid before that great nation in order to a check being promptly put to it, an assurance of which I am in daily expectation of from His Imperial Majesty's Government.

"I feel impelled by a sense of duty, gentlemen, to specially invite your attention to the necessity and propriety of so providing by law at this session, as will effectually put an end to this system of procuring emigrants of our aborigines for foreign countries. There is no good in it! It is antagonistic to our avowed principles! and must be revolting to the feelings of a humane christian world. I am fully aware of the difficulty and apparent inconsistency of restraining voluntary emigration in a republican government; but when the moral, intellectual and social condition of our aborigines is considered, we find ourselves necessitated to a great extent to assume the relation of guardians to them; which relation the claims of humanity and justice dictate we should sustain to them, at least until

they attain to a greater moral, social and intellectual elevation.

"The numerous evils that have already to our knowledge resulted from the system, and which have so repeatedly and at so much expense required the interposition of this government to repress, plainly dictate to us that we must either sustain the relation of guardians to them to a considerable extent, or else renounce our political jurisdiction. We must judge for them in this case, and by law put an effectual stop to a system that will ever, while being prosecuted, prove destructive to their peace and welfare, and that will entail a disgrace upon our land and country.

"As the law now stands, there is nothing to prevent foreigners from prosecuting the system, provided there be a compliance with the laws of the Republic, especially the one enjoining the procurement of passports. By virtue of this law, Capt. Simons, of the ship *Regina Celi* of Nantes, was permitted last month—after having regularly entered his vessel at the Custom House, and respectfully manifested every disposition and given assurance that he would strictly comply with our laws—to engage in the effort of procuring voluntary emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, he having to clear from this port before leaving the coast, when each emigrant will be strictly interrogated as to whether he emigrated voluntarily or otherwise; and a passport for each one he is permitted to take will have to be procured of the Secretary of State; and proper obligations entered into for their safe return within a given time. He has also been officially notified and cautioned by the Superintendent at Robertsport, through my direction, and subsequently in this city in presence of H. I. M. Consul, of the

risk he runs in procuring emigrants in this way, from the fact that the declaration of each emigrant to the examining officer at this port is that by which the Secretary of State will be guided in determining in which cases he shall issue passports.

"I do sincerely hope, gentlemen, that before another application is made you will have so modified the law as will consistently with our republicanism put an effectual stop to the system."

While this ship was prosecuting its enterprise, in accordance with the recommendation of President Benson the following law passed the Liberian Legislature:

An Act regulating the enlistment and transportation of emigrants.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, [Sec. 1.] That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons coming to, or residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, wishing to engage in enlisting and procuring emigrants of native Africans, for transportation to a foreign country, shall, before engaging in said enterprise, appear before the Secretary of State and present to him the credentials from the government granting him or them the privilege of enlisting and procuring emigrants, as aforesaid, and shall also present a copy of the conditions and terms which he or they offer for the encouragement of emigration, which credentials and conditions shall be laid before the President, and if adjudged proper and legal, the said person or persons shall appear before the Attorney General, and enter into bond, with approved security, to the Republic of Liberia, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for his or

their faithful compliance with the laws of the Republic, and especially to such as relates to the enlisting of emigrants within the jurisdiction of the Republic; said bond shall be deposited at the office of the Secretary of State; and the person or persons thus complying shall be granted permission to enlist emigrants.

SEC. 2. *It is further enacted*, That the master, supercargo, or agent of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberian coast, and wishing to engage in enlisting, procuring, and transportation of emigrants of native Africans, from within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia to any other foreign country, before engaging in said business shall comply with all the provisions laid down in the first section of this act, and shall enter his vessel and cargo at the port of Monrovia, county of Montserrado, as the law directs for the entry of foreign vessels and cargo arriving on the said coast.

Nevertheless, emigration in all cases shall be confined to such ports of entry as are declared such by law; passports being in all cases required, as are by law provided for.

SEC. 3. *It is further enacted*, That any person or persons coming to, or residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic, engaged in enlisting and procuring emigrants of native Africans, for transportation to a foreign country, shall only receive such persons as emigrants as shall, of their own free will and consent, come forward and volunteer as emigrants, after the conditions and terms of emigrating are fully explained to them; and further, no person shall be received as an emigrant who shall be presented bound with cords or in any other way, or who from fear, threatening or coercion of other persons has been

compelled to offer him or herself as an emigrant, contrary to his or her own will; and further, any person or persons who shall volunteer as an emigrant, shall not be confined in cords, chains, irons, stocks, prison house, or in any way contrary to the laws of the Republic in relation to rights of citizens; and further, there shall be no house established within the jurisdiction of this Republic, for the purpose of confining or keeping emigrants in custody.

SEC. 4. *It is further enacted*, That the master, supercargo or agents of any foreign vessel arriving on the Liberian coast, or any person or persons coming to or residing within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia, who shall proceed to enlist and procure emigrants of native Africans for transportation to a foreign country, contrary to the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the judge of the court determining the case, and the vessel or vessels receiving such native Africans on board, shall be proceeded against according to the 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of the second article governing navigation, commerce, and revenue.

A mutiny occurred on board of the *Regina Cæli* while the captain was on shore, and eleven of the crew were murdered. If, as has been stated, this violence arose from an altercation between two or three individuals, it soon became manifest that the natives on board were intent upon an escape from their condition. When at the request of the French and English Consuls at Monrovia

the English steamer *Ethiophe* proceeded, with Ex-President Roberts on board, to recapture the ship, they surrendered themselves, (and being assured that they were to be taken to Monrovia,) with great demonstrations of joy.

Says the *London Times*—

"Mr. Roberts went on board; and when the blacks heard they were to be taken to Monrovia, they danced and shouted with delight. Mr. Roberts, having heard the account of these people, expressed his opinion that all the so-called emigrants were merely slaves, and had been regularly bought, shipped, and manacled, just in the regular way, as practiced on the coast for many a year.

"The account the negroes gave of themselves leaves, indeed, no doubt of the fact. The irons with which they had been manacled were on board, and many of them retained the marks on their wrists and ankles. They were about 270 in all, but 100 had left before the *Ethiophe* fell in with the ship. One of the men said that the greater part had been brought down from the interior, and bought by the Frenchmen in the usual way. Others had gone on board as laborers, he himself among the number, and had been suddenly seized, put in irons, and stowed away in the hold. By these means were the emigrants obtained, who, but for the mutiny, were destined to 'develope their faculties by contact with civilization' in the Island of Re-union, late Bourbon. The account given by them of the massacre itself was, that it arose from the cook stabbing one of the people who had gone to the galley to get something to eat; but there can be little doubt that the

deed was premeditated, and that the cook's violence, even if true, was only the signal for rising."

Mr. Thomas M. Chester, an intelligent citizen of Liberia, now in this country, says:

"I was on board of the vessel several times after they had procured a number approximating to two hundred. The natives (for there were no others on the vessel as emigrants) were very much dissatisfied, and expressed the hope that I would use my influence to have them released. They stated that they were brought down to the vessel in fetters—that all on board were the slaves of the chiefs and kings, who had been sold to the French captain in the same manner in which slaves were bartered to slavers, and for the same price which Canot and others engaged in the traffic were accustomed to give."

Another citizen of that Republic, one of the principal teachers of the Alexander High School, and heretofore, if not now, a member of the Legislature, testifies in New York that he "was present in the courts of Monrovia when the legal question of salvage was tried, and that every emigrant on board was a native African, and that but one of them could even read the Vey character."

The statement of the ability of these people to read and write, implying that they were Liberians who had gone from the United States, is utterly unfounded.

The loss of the African mail on its passage to England in May, accounts for the failure of the Society to receive, up to this date, a full

history of the case of this French vessel.

Under the circumstances of this case, it was clearly the right and duty of the commander of the *Ethiophe* to bring the *Regina Cæli* before the authorities of Liberia, in order to obtain the salvage to which he was entitled, and that the proceeding of the French party in the case, and the condition and liabilities of these alleged voluntary emigrants might be ascertained.

The New York *Colonization Journal* states that Captain Simon, after a first refusal, eventually agreed to submit the question of salvage to the Liberian Court of Admiralty. The French captain and the commandant of a French man-of-war soon after seized the vessel, in contempt of the laws and Government of Liberia, and forcibly took her away. "The Court of Admiralty (adds the *Journal*) nevertheless heard the testimony, and awarded salvage to the captain, and gave him a certified copy of their decree. On the trial of this civil suit, it was proved that the native Africans had all been taken on board contrary to the laws of Liberia, so that had the vessel remained she might have been libelled and sold for violating the laws against the slave trade."

If the preceding statements are true, no confidence can be placed in the testimony of the captain or surgeon of the *Regina Cæli*. As

declared by President Benson in his message, and expressly required by the Liberian law, no passports could be obtained for emigrants unless on evidence given personally at Monrovia, by the individuals seeking them, to the Secretary of State, that they voluntarily and without any unlawful restraint, threat or coercive influence, had determined to leave the country. While Mr. James testifies that "no money had been paid by the *Regina Cæli* for passports," all must see a palpable absurdity in any charge to the contrary. Dr. Pinney, in the New York *Times*, after showing how by treaty a legitimate coasting trade has been conceded by Liberia both to England and France, justly infers that in the laws of that Republic against the slave trade may be found the "key to the violent and unjust act of the French commandant, who forcibly took possession of the *Regina Cæli*, and carried her away from the Liberian authorities. Had she remained, and by examination of her immigrants, it had been proved that they were slaves, or held by force, or in manacles, his bond would have been forfeited, and his vessel condemned.

"The truth seems to be, that the French, being discovered in a plain violation of Liberian law, and the French commandant on the station in a gross outrage upon the sovereignty of Liberia, they are now, by misrepresentation, trying to implicate the Liberians with them. I do not doubt that Liberia will be vindicated from these charges. Every act and law, and the whole national feeling of Liberia is against the slave

trade, and they have never willingly permitted it."

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT a stated monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, present, Messrs. D. S. Gregory, J. B. Collins, G. P. Dissoway, I. T. Smith, W. B. Wedgwood, Chas. H. Haswell, S. A. Shieffelin, Rev. Dr. Holdich, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, N. Hayden, Esq., and Corresponding Secretary, a full and satisfactory statement was made in relation to the recent affair of the *Regina Cœli*, wholly exonerating President Benson and the Liberian Government from any complicity in the slave trade, directly or indirectly; and, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to be published in the *New York Times* and other papers:

Resolved, That the charges which have lately been made and disseminated, that the Government of Liberia has been guilty of complicity in the slave trade, or of sanctioning it, directly or indirectly, having been investigated to as full an extent as is practicable at this time by the Board, we are entirely satisfied that these charges are wholly unjust and unfounded, and are persuaded that the President and Government of Liberia merit a continuance of our entire confidence.

D. S. GREGORY, *Chairman*.

J. B. COLLINS, *Recording Secretary*.

(FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.)

We alluded the other day to the statement of the surgeon Breulais in regard to the President of Liberia, whose name is Benson, not Roberts, the latter being at this time out of

office. We are happy to see that the statement is contradicted by the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, which explains the whole matter entirely to our satisfaction, and we hope to that of the public also.

It seems that when Liberia became independent, she made treaties with several powers, France among the rest. Under this treaty, France secured the same rights with the most favored nations, and as by treaty English vessels, upon getting a license, could engage in the coasting trade, so could France. Under these circumstances the French agents offered a bounty to any native or colonist who would go as an apprentice. None could be had, and President Benson issued a proclamation forbidding any vessel to take away emigrants without a special license. The captain of the *Regina Cœli* entered into a stipulation that he would take none who would not go before a magistrate and swear that they went of their own accord.

Most of the emigrants obtained are described as belonging to the "Vey" tribe, who have an alphabet of their own, and spell and read their own language when written in it. This gave rise to the report that many of the blacks on board the *Regina* were American colonists. So far from aiding the colonists to escape or emigrate, the authorities wish to retain all they have and to get all they can.

The *Commercial* says:

"No doubt, however, President Benson will supply, and the managers of the American Colonization Society will require, full information of the circumstances attending the case of this vessel, and any other that may visit the Liberian coast on a like errand. The allegations of the surgeon of the *Regina Cœli* will

of course form one of the topics of such report, and we have no idea that their truth will be substantiated. On the contrary, we fully anticipate that President Benson, and the Liberian authorities from highest to lowest, will be found to have borne themselves honorably, consistently

and worthily throughout, though it is quite possible that their comparative feebleness as a nation may have been taken advantage of by the captain of the *Regina Cæli*. But Liberia has not connived at the enslavement of a single African. That may be taken for granted."

[Concluded.]

Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

OUR "Voyage to Liberia," so far as incident is concerned, was really concluded in our last number, and we did think of winding it up with an additional half-page or so, thereby relieving our readers and ourself from what has really become a labor and a drag upon us, but then, we thought a few words of *improvement* would be considered but decent, and even necessary: so we eke out the voyage with another number. In our prefatory remarks, we gave as a reason for making up anything like a journal, the demands of our friends, or the friends of colonization. It seemed to be admitted on all sides, that it was our imperative duty to make some talk about the voyage and the Republic. After deciding to obey these injunctions, we found it very difficult to hit upon the plan or form to adopt. We were prepared neither with statistics of any kind in regard to Liberia, or a single diary entry or note of the voyage.

We decided, upon the whole, to adopt a journal form, throwing in the few incidents which occurred, worth recording, or that could be made in any degree interesting, and at the same time contrasting the present with the past, and our reflections and feelings excited thereby. In many instances, we have, with no little pain and regret, expressed our disappointment in re-

gard to improvements made in fifteen years. They did not equal our expectations, and in honesty we were forced to say so. These candid acknowledgments, we notice, have called forth expressions of satisfaction from many, ill-disposed toward the Colonization Society, and others who maintain the impossibility of establishing and maintaining a Free Republic of Africans in the tropics or even elsewhere. Our unfavorable impressions and opinions have been made the most of, while those of a different character have passed unnoticed. We, therefore, purpose devoting a page or two to the expressions of our candid, and as far as we are able, unbiassed opinion in regard to the Republic and its destiny, based upon the past and present.

The future in regard to Liberia, as of everything else, is of course entirely hid from human view or ken, and we presume not to predict or prophecy in regard to it. Its extension, power and prosperity as a nation, however, will depend much upon circumstances and events on this side the Atlantic; first upon the colored population, and next upon our Government. Were the prejudices of the intelligent free colored people of this country, against emigrating to Liberia, removed, and the baleful influence of

the advocates of equality and amalgamation, *here*, counteracted, and could our Government be brought to adopt a liberal, generous, or even *just* policy towards these people and towards Liberia, there is no calculating the magnitude, the glory of the result—the result to America, the Americo-Africans, and to Africa.

But we speculate not in improbabilities, we will presume merely upon a continuance of an emigration, like the past, for twenty years to come, and under the same auspices; and this will place at least 20,000 civilized American emigrants with their natural increase in the Republic. This is the least that can be anticipated or feared by the most sceptical. *With nothing better as a basis, our conviction is strong that Liberia will continue, as she now is, a centre from which civilization will spread to a greater or less extent coastwise and interior to her Atlantic boundaries; that a civilized government of law and order will be maintained there for many generations; that its final extinction will depend upon other causes than the want of capacity for self government in the African race.*

We must confess we entertained these convictions long anterior to our late visit, that we have felt them ever since our first year's residence in Liberia, a quarter of a century since, but they have been strengthened and confirmed by what we have lately witnessed, and from her history. Our confidence in the ability of the Liberians for self-defence, self-support, and self-government, was first inspired, not by their numbers, their wealth, their means of defence, or what is generally considered *power*, but in what truly "constitutes a State," the free spirit of the people themselves.

The Liberians have had a training and experience in early life, which

has taught them the true value of freedom and a free government, and well they know, too, that it rests solely with themselves to secure and maintain these blessings. Since the establishment of the colony of Liberia, more than the third of a century has elapsed, and during that period there has never been, even for a moment, a cessation of the regular movements of government. True, exciting times have occurred, and a strong difference of opinion has existed between the administration and opposition, but the law has never ceased to reign. For a number of years, a governor of the colony was appointed by the Society, but he had a mere paper jurisdiction, backed by certain appointments and expenditures tending to assist in maintaining his authority, but whatever agent or governor exercised authority there, he has been mainly dependent upon the most intelligent colonists for the success of his administration. The colony has been virtually free and independent since its establishment; but no shadow of authority of any kind has been exercised there since 1847, save what proceeded from the ballot box and a Legislature and Executive constituted by it.

That the Liberians are a law and order loving people, we think cannot be doubted, the systematic manner in which their government is administered, the uniform decorum maintained in their legislative bodies, the freedom from riots at their most exciting elections, and of street brawls and murders, all prove an inherent disposition in the people to be governed by the law.

As to their *ability* to legislate, the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, their Bill of Rights, Constitution, and all subsequent legislation, is sufficient evidence, and they would compare favorably with the

like documents and legislative action of many of the States of this Union, and with any thing of the kind, if the kind can be found, in South or Central America, or Mexico. The diplomatic character or action of Liberia has thus far certainly been very creditable to her; and we believe we are right in stating, that Lord Palmerston, on one occasion, declared that in his opinion there were but two ministers at the Court of St. James capable of executing a more able State document than President Roberts.

As to the capability of the Liberians to defend and protect themselves, it is scarcely necessary to suppose that their country will ever be attacked by any foreign maritime power, or if so, that any defence of their seaboard would be attempted. Of course, the coast settlements would be easily captured and destroyed; but by retreating interior, under a well managed system of guerilla warfare, it is doubtful if they could ever be overcome. Let the Liberians keep clear of the clutches of their adversaries for thirty days, and there would be but little fighting for them to do. The catastrophe of the French and English forces in Hayti would be mild to the fate of the invaders of the Liberia interior, well supported by the native tribes. But, as said above, nothing of this kind is to be apprehended, unless all Christendom shall once more engage in a grand slave hunt; in which case, possibly, the Liberians will give further evidence of their humanity by joining in the foray. But we purpose to speak only of the ability of the Liberians to defend themselves from the native tribes, and on this few words will suffice. From the early settlement of Cape Montserrado, when a handful of sickly, emaciated colonists, poorly armed and with a scant supply of

ammunition, repelled a host of barbarous natives, numbering nearly 100 to 1, to the present time, the Liberians have had many and severe wars with the different tribes of natives from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and with one uniform result, success.

These wars have been excited mainly by the slave dealers, particularly at the windward, sometimes by foreign traders, and also by ambitious, intriguing chiefs. The Liberians have fought in defence of their own homes, have marched interior and attacked well fortified towns; they have fought under all circumstances of disadvantage as to force, equipments and position, and at all times have, one and all, behaved well, like brave men; and in some instances, as in the defence of Heddington, by Harris and Demory against a savage chief with a large force of cannibals, they have evinced a boldness and determination seldom to be met with in the history of human warfare. We may, therefore, safely calculate that the existence of the Republic is not endangered by the barbarians of the interior.

Liberia has also two other important elements of strength and prosperity, viz: the general and almost uniform education of the rising generation, and her christian or religious character. Without instituting comparisons with other communities, or looking up statistics, we may say that education is general, whether by missionary operations and influence or by taxation and a system of common schools, no matter, we have a conviction that by one way or the other, the system will be continued. Of the religious character of Liberia we are, no doubt, safe in saying, that a greater proportion of its people are members of some Christian Church than is to be found in any other Protestant community.

We say, therefore, from an intimate knowledge of the character of the people of Liberia, collectively and individually, from her institutions and her history, we are led to the conviction, that her perpetuity and progress is as little problematical as that of any other government, and far less so than many; and we repeat, that our late visit and intercourse with her many intelligent citizens, tended much to confirm our previous convictions.

Of other matters it is unnecessary further to speak: we consider the question of *permanency* and self-sustenance of the Republic as paramount to all: that we still think Liberia is the best home for the colored man, our continued labor in the cause is sufficient evidence; in fact, there is hope for him in no other quarter.

On our return from our river trip we found the ship ready for sea, and it only remained to get our passengers on board and weigh anchor; but this was no small matter. The day of sailing had been fixed some time previous, but all apprehended the usual delay. It was in vain that we impressed it upon each and every steerage passenger, of which there were quite a number, that they must all be in readiness to embark at eight o'clock, A. M. Causes of delay, innumerable, presented in almost every case; extra boats were in requisition, which, if but half loaded, we dispatched, or had guarded, that none, once in, could escape to do some forgotten errand, or gossip with some comrade. With the cabin passengers it was little better; true, the majority of them appeared at the appointed hour, but it was one passenger and twenty attendants. Parting could not be effected on shore, *all* must go on board, and on board *all* went—we candidly think to the number of one hundred. After we felt satisfied of

"*all aboard*," we took our way to the beach, to go off in a Kroo canoe. Here we found a host more, canoes and boats going and returning. This was too much, if we ever intended to get the ship off; so we assumed the authority to forbid any more embarkations. On board was confusion indeed; the cabin and quarter deck crammed with visitors; the lower deck in the same predicament, each one seeming anxious to utter something, heard, felt, or not. But one course remained, and that was speedily adopted—"men the windlass," "sheet home," &c. It produced the desired effect, the step ladder and boats were manned as quick as the windlass, and *scudding home* kept pace with *sheeting home*; the process of leave taking began in good earnest;—earnest and sorrowful indeed it was, and earnest and sorrowful it might well be, for two of those who, there on that deck, took leave of their friends and home, have since taken final leave of this world and its all:—Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. McGill, two of our cabin passengers, the one well known wherever missionary labor is estimated, for her long and useful devotion to the cause, and the other for her kindness of heart and life of charitable actions; neither returned to re-greet Liberia and their many, many loving friends.

We will not inflict "*Homeward-bound*, or *Home as found*," upon our readers, well remembering that the good reputation of a very popular writer was once marred thereby, but merely add, that after a pleasant and rapid voyage of thirty-one days, our good ship was "*tied up*" alongside the wharf in our Home City; and we landed with a conviction that we had made our final voyage to Liberia, at least we promise our readers never to inflict the journal of another upon them.

[From the Journal of Commerce, June 17th.]

U. S. Laws on the subject of the Slave Trade.

THE following extracts from the Charge of Judge Campbell (of Alabama), one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, to the Grand Jury of the District of Louisiana, on the subject of the Slave Trade, will be read with pleasure by most of our readers, and we trust by all.

"We shall now pass to the consideration of the acts for the suppression of the slave trade.

There is no other fact in the history of the Constitution of the United States better established than that its framers contemplated that after the year 1807 the African slave trade should be completely suppressed by act of Congress. It was with extreme reluctance and after much hesitation that its continuance was tolerated for twenty years after the formation of the Constitution of the United States. The language of the constitution applicable to the subject is as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

The power to limit foreign commerce is general, and in respect to the traffic in persons, that general power as to the States *then existing* could not be fully exerted until 1808. This arrangement of the constitution was the result of a compromise in the convention that formed it. It is a part of the fundamental law of the land, and its obligatory force and

binding operation is not open for question.

The limitation in the power of Congress to regulate foreign commerce as respects African slaves, you will observe, extends to the States "then existing," and to the States whose regulations, during the twenty years, at any time permitted the introduction of African slaves.—There was no limitation in the power of Congress to forbid the employment of American vessels in the slave trade among foreign nations, or with the States and Territories of the United States, other than those thus excepted in the constitution.

The act of March, 1794, enacted a prohibition upon all the citizens and inhabitants of the United States to build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship within the United States, or to cause any ship or vessel to sail from the United States for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves to any foreign country—or for the purpose of procuring from any foreign country the inhabitants of such country to be sold or disposed of as slaves. This was one of the earliest acts adopted by any nation for the limitation of the African slave trade.

Upon this enactment, in 1794, the United States rest their claim to have been the pioneer in this great measure of humanity and justice.

In 1798, 1802 and 1804 other acts were passed by Congress, within the scope of their constitutional powers, as was supposed at the time, to prevent the importation of slaves in the Mississippi and Louisiana Territories, and to extend the rigor of the enactment of 1794 in respect to the foreign slave trade.

In March, 1807, the act to abolish the slave trade after the first of January, 1808, was passed.

It is unnecessary to analyse the terms of that act because the acts of April, 1818, and March, 1816, are more comprehensive and disclose with more distinctness the reach of the policy of the United States on this subject. The first section of the act of 1818 declares, "that it shall not be lawful to import or bring in any manner whatever into the United States from any foreign kingdom, place or country any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell or dispose of any such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor," and the 5th section of the act provides: "Neither the importer or importers, nor any person claiming from or under him or them, shall hold any right, interest, or title whatsoever, in or to any negro, mulatto, or person of color nor to the service of labor thereof, who may be imported or brought into the United States or the territories thereof in violation of the provisions of this act."

These sections of the act show the operation and extent of the legislation of Congress in respect of the persons to whom it relates.

It is entirely clear that no person can be legally introduced into the United States to be held or disposed of as slaves or to be held to service or labor; no right or interest in the person can be derived from any contract between the parties, nor from any law or regulation of the states to which they may come; nor can any right to the compulsory labor of the person imported be derived from the importer or other claiming for him. Will this prohibition exclude apprentices for a term of years? The Constitution of the United States contains a section in these words:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor."

It has always been held that apprentices were comprised within the terms and purpose of this article of the constitution. *The terms of the constitution in the section above quoted, and the corresponding terms of the slave trade acts apply to all those over whose PERSON there is a power of custody or control, no matter how limited the term may be for the object of compulsory service or labor.*

It is an important inquiry to ascertain the measures that the laws of the United States contemplate to accomplish the object contained in the enactments before cited, viz: the effectual suppression of the slave trade by American citizens.

The act of Congress of March, 1818, provides: "If any citizen of the United States being of the ship's company of any American or foreign vessel shall land from the vessel on a foreign shore and seize any negro or mulatto, not slave or held to service and labor under the laws of any of the States, with intent to make him a slave; or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board of such ship or vessel with such an intent; or shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining on board such ship or vessel such a person; or shall offer or attempt to sell him as a slave; or shall land him on shore from on board any such ship or vessel with the intent to sell, or having previously sold him, the offender shall be adjudged a pirate, and shall suffer death."

It may be well for those who are contemplating the modes open for the evasion of the slave trade acts,

to consider in what manner they are to bring the negroes under their custody, and how they are to maintain their control over them during a voyage. Do they expect to employ artifices to decoy them, or to use force during the voyage to maintain them in subjection? How do they expect to avoid the use of force and artifice and make a profitable adventure?

But the acts of the United States are not exhausted by the denouncement of the extreme penalty of death as a pirate, against all who engage in this nefarious traffic.

The ships or vessels employed in carrying on the trade are subject to forfeiture. All persons who shall build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise purpose, or send away a ship or other vessel to be employed to the trade are liable to a heavy fine, and to imprisonment no less than three nor more than seven years. The simple act of receiving on board of an American vessel a negro mulatto on the coast of Africa for the purpose of holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of such person as a slave, or to be held to service of labor, though there has been no fraud or force, exposes the vessel to forfeiture, and the persons aiding and abetting the act to fine and imprisonment.

The President of the United States is authorized to employ any of the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the coast of Africa where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade in contravention of the acts of Congress.

He is empowered to instruct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States any ship or vessel of the United States intended for the purpose of taking on board or trans-

porting negroes and mulattoes contrary to these acts.

Bounties are conferred on the officers and seamen to stimulate them in the performance of their duty, and forfeitures and penalties are granted to all who shall co-operate in exposing the vessels engaged in the trade, or the negroes who may be imported contrary to these enactments.

There is still another act, which, under the legislature of the States at this time has a very important operation and effect. It is the act of February, 1803. That act provides that no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall import or bring into any port or place of the United States situated in any State which by law has prohibited the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, excepting seamen of color of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and for a violation of the act by a landing of the negro or mulatto, the vessel becomes forfeit, and the captain to a penalty of \$1,000 for each one so landed.

It will thus be seen that the acts of Congress embrace all the cases which are likely to occur of the importation of Africans into the United States, and the stringency of the enactments, and the magnitude of the penalties affixed to the violation of the terms exhibit the depth of the sentiment which called them into existence. You perceive that when the people were engaged in laying the foundations of a union and a federal system of government which were to endure forever, the decision was made that the African slave trade should not continue but for a single generation. That at the end of twenty years the act for the suppression of the trade was passed, and the trade denounced as illegal

and unjust, to be put down if need be by the employment of force. That another cycle of twenty years in the history of the nation was accomplished, and the trade was denounced as *a crime against the human race, and the criminal participator in the act of the conversion of an African into a slave, was to be adjudged a pirate, and to suffer death.*

You perceive that all the actors, agents, aiders, and abettors in the traffic and all the instrumentalities by which it is carried on are involved in the penal consequences. The ship, her tackle, and furniture and all the goods and effects which should be found on board are condemned for the guilt of those who have prepared them for this odious commerce.

It is no part of the duty of this court to vindicate the laws that have the sanction of the constituted authorities of the Union. Their policy is no longer open for discussion. They impose upon the judiciary the obligation to obey, and within the range of their jurisdiction to enforce them. The motives that led to the adoption of these enactments are manifest.

They proceed in the concession *that the laws of morality are binding upon all nations, and that all persons entitled to the benefit of their prescriptions.* That it is the duty of the legislative authority to impose restraints upon the evil minded and the lawless of their nation, so that they shall not violate the rules of

justice in their intercourse with other nations. These restraints are to be maintained by penal sanctions adequate to accomplish the end for which they are imposed.

The nature and objects of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade are not dissimilar to those that prohibit illegal military enterprises. Congress has, in either case, legislated *to protect on the part of individuals against friendly states, the exposed, weak, and undefended from violence, lust, and brutality of the strong exerted in opposition to natural rights.* And had Congress denounced both classes of cases as piratical they would have violated no rule of language or of law.

For the suppression of the slave trade the efforts of the enlightened, humane, and just of all nations of Christendom have been enlisted. Treaties exist among Christian nations, binding them to use their efforts for its suppression. The ablest jurists of the world condemn it, as contrary to natural justice, and there is no Christian State where the laws do not condemn it.

We have no expectation that this trade will be revived, or that the United States will take steps backward in regard to their policy of humanity and right. The laws have the support of the moral sense of the people of this Union, and we feel in directing your attention to them, and in calling for their exact and faithful administration, your cordial co-operation will be obtained.

Latest from Liberia.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE M. C. STEPHENS.

WE have by a late arrival a few letters, bearing dates from the 15th of May to the 16th of June. Dr. ROBERTS writes from "Tracy Re-

ceptacle," Robertsport, May 16th, that in opposition to his wishes the emigrants had the month previous removed from the Receptacle. They

are, however, he states, all housed upon their lots, have planted their grounds and things are looking cheerful around them. "Since their removal out of the Receptacle four have died, up to that time not one of the original ninety had died." Dr. Roberts mentions the mutiny on board the *Regina Cæli*; her recapture, the proceedings concerning salvage, and adds that the "Frenchman, (in the absence of the English steamer,) as soon as he saw that she [the ship] was fairly gone, started off and cleared away for Goree."

The Government Schooner *Lark* was about to sail for England, to undergo repairs, which Her Majesty has agreed to have done free of all expense.

We infer from a passage in this letter that the decision that the Liberia College must not be built in Monrovia, creates much dissatisfaction in that place.

Dr. Roberts, near the close of his letter, writes:

"Since the above, I have to report three more deaths, which I much regret, but the circumstances were such that I could not prevent it. In one case I expected the death, it being a deeply consumptive patient. The other two need not have died, nor would they, could I have persuaded them to remove to the Receptacle, as the house they were living in was very open, and admitted water through a window near their beds. But they neither moved back, nor did they secure their house properly. In some instances I removed the sick back to the Receptacle with the most happy results.

Of the company not one died previous to their moving out, nor in any case have I lost such as have been back to the Receptacle.

Deaths among emigrants in Tracy Receptacle by the last arrival.

April 25—George Washington Watson, aged 1 year.

May 4—Amy Watson, aged 75.

" 8—Billy Watson, aged 57.

" 12—Isaac Watson, aged 80.

" 27—Mary Watson, (consumption) aged 25.

" 30—Jane Evans, aged 25.

" 31—Ellick Evans, aged 9.

H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

June 2d, 1858.

To the Financial Secretary, Dr. Roberts again writes—

MONROVIA, June 15, 1858.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 29th April came duly to hand by the good ship *M. C. Stevens*, which arrived at Cape Mount on Tuesday the 8th inst. As she had no immigrants for that place, of course her stay there would be very short. Therefore with myself it was all hurry to pack up, and get my effects on shipboard, preparatory to sailing;—we left the place in a couple of days. I noted what you mentioned, in reference to Dr. Cooper, but as there was wanting about two weeks to complete the former company's period of six months, I deemed it advisable to leave Dr. Cooper in charge until the expiration of their term.

I shall prepare quinine for the Careysburg immigrants, to take with them.

One death occurred on their passage out.

There were some forty or fifty cases of measles, but all up to the present have progressed well.

As it is now in the wet season, it will be necessary to be very careful in the transportation of the sick to

Careysburg. Mr. Dennis will do all in his power to secure their comfort and security from wet and cold in their transportation, and I feel it my duty to aid him all I can.

We are informed that the mail which left for England in May foundered at sea.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

WM. M. DAVIS, recently appointed teacher in the Tracy Receptacle at Cape Mount, asks for an additional number of school books and one or two large maps, and adds:—

"I have thirty-two names on my roll book, and the daily attendance averages about twenty. The older scholars evince a laudable desire to learn, and seem to appreciate the kindness of the Society in thus furnishing them with schooling."

Mr. DENNIS writes from Monrovia, June 16, 1858:

"The M. C. Stevens arrived here on the afternoon of the 13th; your letters and papers all safe. I visited the ship the next day, found the emigrants all well, except a few cases of measles among the children. There was one death on the voyage, Susan Wilson, aged 17.

"Fearing there might be some delay in making the necessary arrangements to get the new people from the depot and their effects to Careysburg, I went up yesterday myself to the depot. Not meeting Mr. Paxton there, (he being unwell,) I made the arrangement and returned home last night. Yesterday and to-day stores are sent up ahead to be conveyed at once to Careysburg; so that when the people go out they will have something to go upon. To-morrow early fifty of the emigrants will be sent up from the ship, and on the following day the remainder will go up. We are obliged to make two trips to take up the entire company."

Letter from Rev. George L. Seymour.

WE invite the special attention of missionary societies to the following letter:

BORWARDOW'S TOWN, PESSEY,
(Interior, half day's walk from Paynesville Mission.)

April 1st, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I sit down in a Pessey kitchen (with my traveling box for a writing desk) to pen a few lines to you; for situated as you are, I consider anything that relates to Africa's interest has a choice place in your heart, as also in the hearts of all the friends of our race.

In coming to this place I had to pass through a most delightful section of country, hill and vale, heavily timbered with the best quality of timber, well watered, the soil sandy inclined, intermixed with

clay and gravel in places, but mostly clay in the low spots or near the streams. (It is of this clay that the bowls, pots and pipes are constructed by the natives, in a very neat and ornamental style, and the pipes in fact are of such strong imitation to foreign manufacture that a stranger would be imposed upon unless very particular in an inspection of them.)

This is the season of the year for cutting the large timber on the farms, the falling of which could be heard in almost every direction, and whenever it was near us, the shouts of the woodmen or cutters were to be heard—an interesting proof that they have a real determination to brave all difficulties to carry out their purpose of rice raising; and it seems astonishing, to an observer, how they get down such giants of the forest with the small instruments

made use of; yet it is a fact that there is no tree too large for them, and yet the heaviest axes will not exceed two and a half pounds, about two inches on the blade and about six or seven inches from the blade to the pole, or point, as it should more properly be called, and in thickness about one-quarter of an inch. This axe is stuck through a piece of wood about twenty inches long, made round, and though rough and apparently clumsy, it is used with such a slight that the forest falls before it. The implements for cutting the small bush or undergrowth, and planting, such as hoes, are quite as simple, but they answer the purpose; and they are made of their own iron, smelted in their own furnaces, and worked in their own smith shops; but of course all things in that particular are but a miniature of future greatness and wealth, yet enough to encourage enterprise to behold with beaming eye the fullness of the future. What is interesting in the case of these people is the fact of their cutting the last year's farm, and planting it in rice and cassada, before they get the new farm ready; of course young rice and cassada were to be seen up all through the country, as also a variety of other products, such as ground peas, corn, sugar-cane, tobacco, egg-plant, &c. &c., with other things for which I have no name now by which I can give you to understand.

The towns at this season of the year are nearly forsaken through the day, for the men, women and children (that is, children large enough to work) are on the farms, and those that are not are such as are to be taken care of; thus a stranger would suppose the country forsaken, but for the fact of the activity of the farming operations. These people must be regarded as an agricultural and manufacturing tribe, apparently disposed to cultivate the fruits of peace, for war is not a common thing, though they may be considered as being ready. I forgot to mention cotton, which

with this tribe is an important item; and I was much interested to see not a piece of imported goods worn by any one in this town, yet they had as much cloth about them as is usual in most cases, with here and there an individual with six or seven yards each; thus of course they are perfectly independent. . . . And these people will work for pay, and Liberia can influence these people to go into it on a large scale; and the condition of the Republic is such now that our citizens are awake to the subject, and England seems ready for the experiment; the enterprise is a feasible one, and circumstances are remodelling our citizen's minds:—for utility in the future and the interest of the native population is largely involved; and such is the connecting link between the two parties that one will not advance without the other being benefited; and if the object of the one is the welfare of the other, reciprocal action will be the result, and we will in a few years be fused into a great mass of national interest, thus an increase of good citizens from the east a thousand to your one from the west, of decidedly a more independent disposition, habituated to look upon one man as on another, acknowledging superiority in none, only on the scale of acquired ability. Whereas such has been the habitual dependence of those from the west that it actually depreciates their worth, in many cases, far, far below that of our native citizens—thus if they can be improved, what a mighty host! It must be admitted that the native African is a law-abiding individual, and he only requires a new code, and the result would be new ideas of relationship with his fellow man. As to religion, this people have no form of worship; therefore they are waiting for the Church of Christ to give it to them. The condition of Africa is too well known to the world for a rehearsal from me; yet it may be interesting to some to know that these people are very sociable indeed, and want missiona-

ries among them: their request is for men of God. This part of Africa is indeed a field white unto the harvest. But, great God! who shall thrust in the sickle, seeing those most near are yet inactive—are yet inactive as it relates to the great missionary plan and work put on foot by the Saviour of the world. This part of Africa is a great moral waste, but she is not irreclaimably lost; no, thank God! for Christ sealed the commission with his own blood, the plan he completed, the work is left for us, by the aid of the Holy Ghost. Therefore the question is, who will enter the field? a question that should and can be answered by the Liberian Church; a work that should be undertaken by the mission societies in America, as they have so many men employed in Liberia, and I am not willing to believe that they are unwilling to undertake the glorious work, unless they undertake it by withholding or withdrawing the present patronage from the Liberian Church, which patronage was intended for an extension of said church interior of Liberia. Yet I will be candid, and say what I think is true, and that is, the Liberian Church is fully able to provide for her own wants in the ministry. The time has come for her to do so, and the time has come for the means that have aided her so largely to be turned into its proper channel—(I say proper channel, for I always learned that the money so given and collected was designed for the purpose of sending the Gospel to the poor heathen; and I cannot understand that such of us from the United States as have had tolerable advantages in christian education, are the poor heathen alluded to,—if so, would it not be cheaper to keep us in school a little longer? why set us at liberty in a heathen land? But, sir, the thing is not so; we are the actors in this great drama—the responsibility rests on us—we shall be held responsible at the bar of God: we are the great absorbing sponge, through which the ample donations cannot get to

our heathen brethren. Shall I be true in an expression of my opinion, that the Liberians in some measure are the leading cause of the present condition of many of the native population near us. Why, my dear sir, Mr. Blyden's address expresses my views to the fullest extent, as it regards the condition of Liberia and the causes and effects: Sir, it is a daguerreotype delineation, as far as it extends, but more can be added, and in proper time. It will never injure Liberia, for as the agitating effects of the thunder storm purify the atmosphere, so truth, naked truth, and the whole of the truth, will get the water to its proper level in our beloved Liberia.

I have digressed somewhat, but when I begin, my mind grasps faster than utterance can be given, and when utterance is given, it takes a turn like the efforts of nature seen often in the swelling of a tree larger and prominent on one side, while the other is straight and small.

I am at this town to aid in the settlement of a difficulty between the king with whom I reside, and a head-man, yet further back, a half day's walk from this town. The said difficulty was occasioned by a war between the two individuals; both of them are perfectly willing for me to act as negotiator. This circumstance I mention, that you may see that Liberian influence is extending slowly into the interior; and by manly efforts who can determine to what distance we can penetrate the country. The good of Africa lies near my heart, it is the business of my life; in it I expect to live and die; and the more I consider the thing in my own mind, I am perplexed how to account for the inactivity of professing christians in this glorious work. I inquired of the head-man last evening if he had any gregrees? His answer was, he had none; and in fact I see no sign of any, either at place of deposit or worn by them, nor sign or mark of any kind. I regard the people ready for the Gospel. I find them in every case very active in mind

and capable of great mental improvement. The work is before us, the laborers are only waited for; the harvest is ripe, and may God send the gatherers; yet let none fancy that it can be accomplished in a day, for with the bright prospect there are dark things to contend with, for these people are heathen, and that is enough for the world to know, as thereby they can judge of the extent of the work, as they know it takes a low degraded character to constitute a heathen. I am compelled to use my influence for the settlement of said difficulty before I can go into the interior, as the big path leads through the dominions of the head-man in the interior, and it is our calculation to spend most of the balance of the year on the tour. I have as companions in this work, Mr. William Taylor of Philadelphia, and Mr. Levin Ash of Indiana. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see that something can be done by way of developing the resources of the country, and they will doubtless go to the United States on their return from the interior with a concise report of their journey; and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin a settlement interior of the Republic—a most worthy object indeed. Mr. Seys' settlement, Careysburg, has decided in the minds of many what I felt convinced of for years back; and as it is no longer a question, I do hope that the Colonization Society will be favored with the necessary means to accomplish the most noble work begun for Liberia, viz: interior settlements; for it at once combines in the one an extensive mission station and a residence for settlers, which settlers should be in the founding of the settlement, a choice band: for the first impression among a heathen people should be the highest in stamp possible.

The temperature of the climate at our mission and that at Careysburg is I believe

about the same: for March, from the 1st to the 31st, is as follows:

1855.	Morning.	Evening.	Gen'l remarks.
March 1	75°	84°	Pleasant.
2	75	83	"
3	75	84	"
4	77	80	Rain.
5	78	81	Pleasant.
6	81	82	"
7	74	80	"
8	78	80	"
9	72	81	"
10	74	81	"
11	77	81	"
12	72	80	"
13	76	80	"
14	75	80	Rain.
15	73	80	"
16	76	80	Clear.
17	74	81	"
18	80	81	Warm.
19	79	80	Pleasant.
20	70	81	"
21	78	82	"
22	74	80	"
23	73	80	"
24	72	81	"
25	75	81	"
26	76	81	"
27	70	74	"
28	74	74	"
29	74	70	"
30	70	70	"
31	72	74	Rain.

This section of the country is cleared to a great extent for farming purposes, rice being the principal product, of which there appears a good supply of the very best quality. At this place a mission station could be erected with advantage. There are a great number of inhabitants, of course a large proportion of children, and God is evidently preparing the way for a glorious gospel victory; but the question is, will the Christian Church remain inactive longer in view of these interesting facts, when the salvation of said church is involved in its faithful discharge of her duty to God and man. The very idea of the Church of Christ presumes progression; and if Christ is her leader and captain, it indicates conquest; the spoils of darkness are to be dragged at his chariot wheels; Satan's kingdom is to be taken from him, province after province, empire after empire; yes,

blessed be God, nation after nation are to bow to the sceptre of the King of kings. This is not an age of miracles, but of ample means, and of course the greater the responsibility and accountability as the means are left to act out the plan of the evangelization of the world, as presumed and implied by those professions of servants of Christ; and, dear sir, I do believe that if the Church in Liberia were to awake to duty, a large part of Africa adjacent to the Republic would soon be added to the possessions of our Lord. God has evidently gone before to clear up the way; and it remains now for the Church to put on manly dignity and go forth for conquest; and when she does so, I am candid to say that I believe her friends abroad will still tender aid in the accomplishment of the great object for which, it is evident, she was established on this barbarous continent, and if she will not begin the work on a plan as extensive as the condition of the people require, it will be the greatest blessing conferred on the Liberian Church to withhold further aid until she can be allowed to feel her own strength.

Believe me, sir, your humble and obelient servant,

GEO. L. SKYMOUR.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

A Sign of Promise.

THERE is an awakening spirit of inquiry among many free persons of color in various parts of the land, in regard to Liberia. We see signs, in many directions, of an increasing purpose to seek a home in that Republic. In a few years, they will fly thither as clouds, and as doves to their windows. We have before us a circular from a company of free people of color in Massachusetts. It is headed "CAMBRIDGE LIBERIAN EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION." These persons, after stating their sense of the disadvantages under which they labor, and that their religious and social position, by the "lovers of

P. S.—April 19. I have been enabled, by the blessing of God, to accomplish the work for which I was absent from the mission a few days, and it has given universal joy through the country, as evidenced by the many hearty thanks to me and others, as we were passing back to the mission again. This circumstance I mention to show you what great good may result among these people from a little effort of one poor ignorant individual, and must be the result of a formidable combination for the good of Africa. This combination we shall enjoy in a few years, for the good of our interior citizens; and as they are, or should be, the object of our christian solicitude through Liberia, the time will assuredly come when a universal awakening will be exhibited by the Americo-Liberians; and the very existence of Liberia depends upon their strict compliance with the will of God. And I hope that you will give my views to the public on the subject of interior mission operations in Liberia. And if the position that I have assumed can be disputed, so be it; but if not, I shall give my views from time to time on the same subject, in a way to give the most force to facts relating to the interest of the natives; for the time has come for honest dealings, and without such we will never be what you have designed us to be. S.

equal rights," is much to be deplored, add:

"Therefore, we have taken it upon ourselves to call the attention of our brethren to the subject of emigrating to Liberia, believing that we shall better the condition of ourselves and our posterity, and induce our brethren in the old Bay State to follow us. We believe the time has come that Africa should become a nation among nations, and like the Pilgrim Fathers, seek to establish the institutions of civil and religious liberty, the blessings of education, and the full enjoyment derived from mechanical, mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and permanently establish the high-minded and honorable Christian sentiments which ac-

tuate the freemen of our beloved Massachusetts.

"The benighted state and almost total absence of the blessings to be derived from the dissemination of the truths of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, call for our most earnest endeavors to remedy this greatest of all earthly afflictions, and embolden us to look with confidence to our Christian brethren for their sympathy and pecuniary aid to enable us to carry forward this holy undertaking.

"The meeting then held elected Mr. Enoch Lewis, (Superintendent of Rooms at Harvard University for the past forty years,) *President*; Mr. A. V. Lewis, *Treasurer*; Wm. H. Skeenes, *Secretary*; and it was resolved that we affix our names to the above and cause the same to be circulated among the citizens, for the purpose of obtaining their aid and council, feeling assured that all philanthropic and Christian freemen will not only render the necessary material aid, but will sympathise with and assist in this cause of Christian Freedom.

Enoch Lewis, wife and female assistant.

Andrew V. Lewis, wife and two children.

Wm. Stith, wife and five children.

Samuel A. Lewis, and one child.

James W. Lewis, wife and three children.

John Robertson and wife.

Geo. W. Brown, wife and three children.

Levi J. Lewis, wife and one child.

J. P. Bassett.

W. Henry Skeenes, wife and two children.

Calvin Terry, wife and three children.

William W. Dunn, five children.

Wm. L. Morris, wife and son.

Rufus Freeman, wife and child.

J. F. Johnson, wife and daughter.

Wm. H. Palmer.

Sheridan W. Ford and wife.

Thos. Henson, wife and nine children.

William H. Stout.

Wm. H. Christopher, wife and two children.

Peter Phillips, wife and son.

Richard Johnson, wife and nine children.

Nathaniel Oliver.

John P. Andrews, wife and children.

Peter S. Baldwin, wife and child.

Philip Henderson.

James German.

Alla Cardo Minot.

"The following persons have been appointed a committee to circulate the programme of the enterprise, communicate with individuals, and receive donations: Enoch Lewis, Andrew V. Lewis, John Robertson, Wm. Morris, Wm. H. Christopher, Geo. W. Brown, and William Stith."

Lord Brougham on West India Emancipation.

In a recent speech his Lordship said:

"We are told that some misrepresentations prevail as to the results of our great measure of emancipation. I find Mr. Governor Hinckes, writing from Barbadoes in the present year, says that there is one estate which during the time of slavery worked 230 slaves, and which was sold for £15,000. Since emancipation, it has been worked by 60 free laborers and 30 children, and it has produced three times the quantity of sugar which it formerly did, and was sold last year for

£30,000. It might be the case, that in some of the West Indies Islands there was a want of hands, but a noble friend of mine, Lord William Douglass, who owns large property in Tobago, went over a short time since to look into a matter for himself. He set to work and introduced plough husbandry and cattle. He had his prejudices as to want of hands, like other people, and these have been entirely removed by the results which have followed, and he can now cultivate by means of cattle and implements, with comparatively a very small number of negroes.

"The utmost exertions are, in my opinion, still necessary for the purpose of preventing that falsely called system of free emigration from the

coast of Africa, on the pretence that hands are wanted. It is nothing more nor less than a revival of the African slave trade."

Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE M. C. STEVENS.

We have advices from Captain Heaps, at Monrovia, to June 14th. Other correspondents in Monrovia give advices of a tolerably prosperous condition of affairs. Trade improving; Palm oil more abundant, although, from parties trading on the gold coast and in the Bight, we learn none is to be obtained there.

THE Methodist Conference of Liberia announce their purpose of publishing a journal at Monrovia.

REV. T. J. BOWEN'S OPINION.

This devoted and distinguished missionary, writing from Greensboro, Georgia, July 5th, says:

"The enemies of Colonization are exerting themselves, but I believe they will not accomplish much. If the blacks are true to themselves, then success is certain."

CORRECTION.—We learn from an authentic source that no one of the Executors of the *Watson* estate, Prince Edward Co., Va., has possession of the two slaves who returned from Liberia.

We are pleased to see that the Rev.

JOHN ORCUTT, Travelling Secretary of this Society, after his usual successful labors in Connecticut, is now visiting other parts of New England, for the manifest advantage of the cause.

REV. JOHN SEYS.

WE announce with pleasure, that this gentleman, to whose zeal, courage and efficiency for many years, the cause of Africa owes so much, has accepted a special agency for the States of Illinois and Indiana. He has already commenced his efforts with gratifying prospects and encouragement. Several emigrants have given in their names for a passage to Liberia in November. Of course much is expected from the influence of this special agency.

The Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, of Ohio, has done a good work in Dayton, and obtained liberal contributions. He occupies a field of great promise, and we feel confident that his labors will be attended with the public favor and the Divine blessing.

Tribute to James Monroe.

THE NOBLE EFFORTS OF THIS EMINENT STATESMAN TO FOUND LIBERIA.

GOVERNOR WISE TRUE TO AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

ON the recent great occasion of the funeral obsequies of MONROE at Richmond, Governor WISE came forward and addressed the multitude in a speech characterized by intense energy and feeling.

He commenced by referring to the duty which had been imposed on him by the last Legislature of causing to be removed "from the public burying-ground at New York to the cemetery at Richmond," the remains of an illustrious Virginian;

remains which the old mother State wished to rest within her own soil. The Commonwealth, he said, had borne many mighty men, but among them JAMES MONROE was not the least conspicuous. Below WASHINGTON, who stood pre-eminent and alone, he was yet worthy to be classed with others whose fame was the property of the country. Washington was the grand type and representative of Nationality; Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were the representatives of Individual Rights, of

State Sovereignty, of Republican Truth. And where should another such trio be found?

The Governor then proceeded to sketch the remarkable career of Mr. Monroe. It presented the singular instance of a man who had filled office from the 18th to the 73d year of his life, always acceptably, in the highest and in the humblest positions. James Monroe was a country boy of Westmoreland—the country-man of Washington. Leaving his Horace and Homer at Williamsburg, he had marched away to fight his country's battles in the Revolution, and though he rose no higher than the post of Aid to Lord Sterling, he won the confidence of the leaders in the struggle, as a brave and sagacious soldier. Returning to Virginia, he entered the law office of his patron, Mr. Jefferson, and was soon elected to the Virginia Assembly, from which he afterward went as a delegate to the first Continental Congress. Twice Minister to France, twice Minister to England, Minister to Spain, twice Governor of Virginia, Commissioner to South Carolina, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, he was twice elected President of the United States, once nearly unanimously, and after having presided for a time over the deliberations of the first Reform Convention of Virginia, he retired to his home to serve as a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudoun. In all these stations of trust and responsibility he had acted more than well. He gave us peace and stability at home, and abroad he raised the character of the country in the eyes of the world. By preventing the interference of the allied Powers of Europe with the lesser American Republics, he secured for them an undisturbed career of independent action. When the Holy Alliance

abroad threatened to intervene against the liberty of the colonies of Spain in South America, the still, small voice of his Message to the guardians of the United States Capitol, sublimely muttered the warning that the hoary despotism of the Old World should not dare to lay its mace on the liberties of the New. It was eminently worthy of note, that while \$400,000 had been paid him in public salaries, he came out of office poor, in debt for the Government, not to the Government, for he was an *honest man*! He aided materially in acquiring Louisiana and in purchasing Florida; and he was the first of our Presidents to give his executive sanction to the good cause of African Colonization, which, after all that may be said against it, will alone enable us to redeem our promise to Africa, to send back a freedman and a Christian what she sent us as a slave and a savage. The Colony of Liberia has recognized the debt she owes to our distinguished statesman, and has handed down his name to posterity in the settlement of Monrovia. And what Mr. Monroe had accomplished had not been the result of what the world calls genius; he was not a brilliant man, but he had followed the dictates of plain common sense, under the recognition of duty, and with a resolution that did not waver. The last few months of his life exhibited a pathetic close to a memorable existence. He had selected for his final place of residence the Empire City of the proud State whose motto was "Excelsior." To New York he was bound by peculiar ties. There he had told the tale of his youthful love; there he had inhaled the perfume of conjugal affection; there he had married the wife of his bosom, and there he had buried her; there his children had settled; and there, weary and heavy laden with labors

and years, he retired to repose. If Virginia was his natural mother, New York was his mother-in-law: he was Virginia's by birth and baptism, New York's by marriage and burial. New York had watched his latest moments with a tender solicitude, and gave him at last a hospitable grave. And now when Virginia, having left his honored dust long enough in the keeping of New York to sanctify the spot where it had been deposited, comes forward and asks that this dust should be sent back to mingle with its kindred earth, New York had generously relinquished it, and sent the *élite* of her chivalry with banners and trumpets to escort it. The North had given up and the South should not hold back; gratitude and lasting love should go out from our hearts to the hearts of our brethren. The Governor proceeded to say more of the importance of brotherly attachment

between the States of the Union, and then, turning to the minister of God, he bade him ask the blessing of Heaven on this ceremony, especially that he would invoke the All Wise and Mighty Disposer of events so to incline the wills of our youth that they should emulate the example of James Monroe. May the good which this patriot did, said the Governor, in conclusion, be revived by the disinterment of his bones, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his be so multiplied and raised around yonder Capitol of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes and sages and patriots, dead and departed, shall be the moral marks of her living and acting servants, to preserve this Commonwealth untorn in destiny and untarnished in glory, to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Hollywood shall rise to immortal life!

Tribute to Deceased Friends.

THE following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society:

Resolved, That the recent decease of the HON. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the venerated founders of this Society, and through several of its early years unsurpassed in the ability, earnestness and success with which he sought to secure to it, both the favor of the country and the aid of Congress, and at all times since one of its most sagacious friends and benefactors; and whose disinterested and arduous labors, protracted even to the close of a long life, for the abolition of the slave trade, entitle him to the gratitude of this Society, of Africa, and of human nature; while viewed, by this Committee, as

an admonitory and afflictive dispensation of Providence, in the high example and character which it consecrates, and their imperishable results brings with it consolation.

Resolved, That this Committee will never cease to honor the name and cherish the memory of this eminent friend to this Society, to his country, to Africa, and to mankind.

Resolved, That the letters, speeches, and other writings of General Mercer on the subject of African Colonization and the African Slave Trade, be, as far as practicable, collected and carefully preserved in the archives of this Society.

Resolved, That this Committee record with profound sorrow the decease of two distinguished friends of this Society in the State of New York—ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.,

President of the New York State Colonization Society, and ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, Esq., one of its Vice Presidents; to whose liberality not only the American Colonization Society, but many other benevolent institutions, were largely and repeatedly indebted.

Resolved, That this Committee, in view of the departure of these and other friends of their great enterprise, feel urged to renewed zeal and energy to advance its interests, reminded as they are that "the night cometh in which no man can work."

[For the African Repository.]

Tribute to the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.

So pass the good away,—too slightly
mourned,
Not long enough remembered.

It would seem
That fourscore years of honor, and of care,
Of statesman's labor and of patriot love
Might mark a trace upon our country's
page,
Not soon to be effaced.

It may be so,—
Yet green Virginia's breast, made rich
with flowers,
That takes this day, her Mercer's silver'd
head
Into her keeping, hath no nobler son,
More true in service, or more pure in faith,
Than he, who wearied with the toil of life
Thus sinks to rest, in her sepulchral arms.

But, hark! an echo cometh o'er the sea!

From that far land, where "sunny foun-
tains still
Roll down their golden sands."

Liberia mourns
An early friend.—For his far-reaching
mind,
Even ere she sprang to birth, foresaw her
lot,—
A refuge for the exile,—a new star
Among the nations, scattering seeds of light
O'er a dark clime. And what his heart
believed
His hand upheld, and his warm eloquence
Made palpable to others.

So, no doubt,
Liberia shall remember him with love—
And Afric speak his praise, though we
forget.

L. H. S.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
May 5, 1858.

Collections

By Captain George Barker, in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for April, 1858.

RHODE ISLAND.

(Donations.)

<i>Fall River</i> —Richard Borden, \$10,	
Jefferson Borden, \$5.....	15 00
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Lydia S. French,	
towards life membership, \$10,	
Cash, \$4.....	14 00
<i>Providence</i> —Charles Dyer, \$1,	
Wm. Field, \$4, L. P. Child,	
50 cents, Thomas Phillip, \$1..	6 50

(For Repository.)

RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport*—Rev.
W. C. Leverett, to 1st May,

'59, \$1; Newton Brothers, to
1st May, '59, \$1; Geo. Bowen,
to 1 Sept. '59, \$2; Dea. N. B.
Hammett, to Aug. 1, '59, \$2;
Charles Devans, in full, \$3;
Wm. A. Clarke, to 1 Jan. '60,
\$3, Mrs. Catharine Wickham,
to 1 Jan., '59, \$3, Miss H.
Clarke, to 1 Jan. '59, \$5, Ed-
ward W. Lawton, in full, \$1.50.
Fall River—William Cogges-
hall, to 1 Jan. '59, \$5, W. C.
Duffee, to 1 Jan. '59, \$3. *Bris-
tol*—Hon. George Pearce, to 1

Aug. '59, \$2, Wm. B. Spooner, to 1 July, '58, \$1, Mrs. Sarah Peck, to 1 Jan. '59, \$2. <i>Providence</i> —Thomas Eddy, \$2, William Whitaker, Benj. White, O. A. Read, Abner Gay, jr., Stephen Arnold, Thomas Phillips, R. J. Arnold, Resolved Waterman, William Coggeshall, Alexis Caswell, Charles Dyer, Mrs. Pardon Miller, Edward A. Green, C. C. Cook, John R. Burrows, Earl Carpenter, Mrs. J. H. Read, Rufus Waterman, William Field, Menzies Sweet, Henry W. Gardner, Dea. Wm. Andrews, E. P. Mason, Richard Waterman, each \$1 to 1 Jan. '59; L. P. Child, \$4.50, to 1 Jan. '59, Gilbert Congdon, \$1 to 1 Jan. '59, Mrs. Alice F. Clarke, \$2, to Jan. '59, Fred'k Fuller, \$2, to 1 Jan. '60.....	68 00
MASSACHUSETTS. (Donations.)	133 50
<i>Charlestown</i> —Alfred Carlton....	3 00
<i>Boston</i> —J. N. Tarbox, L. M....	2 00
(For Repository.)	
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Marblehead</i> —David Flint, Joseph Harris,	
W. B. Brown, each \$1 to March, '59. <i>Gloucester</i> —Sam'l Stevens, \$5, and Samuel J. Giles, \$1, each to March, '59. <i>Rockport</i> —Thomas Giles, \$1, to March, '59. <i>Manchester</i> —Truman Hardy, \$1 to March, '59. <i>Salem</i> —Stephen A. Chace, \$2, to March, '59. <i>Boston</i> —R. Baker, jr., George Colender, Matthew Binney, each \$1 to May 1, '59. <i>Rockport</i> —J. R. Gott, to Jan. '66, \$10. <i>Georgetown</i> —George J. Tenney, to May, '58, \$9, D. M. Winter, to Jan. '58, \$1, Dea. Asa Nelson, to Jan. '59, \$8, Richmond Dole, to Jan. '59, \$4, Haskell Perley, to Jan. '58, \$4. <i>Charlestown</i> —Thos. Marshall, Alfred Carlton, each to Jan. '59, \$3; Elias Crafts, to Jan. '61, \$5, George Hyde, to July, '58, \$2. <i>Boston</i> —Wm. T. Glidden, \$2, M. H. Simpson, \$3, each to August, '58; W. B. Reynolds, to Sept. '59, \$2, Wm. C. Bond, to Jan. '59, \$3, Crosby & Nichols, to Jan. '59, (discount 33½ per cent. on \$7) \$4.67.....	63 67
	68 67

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July 1858.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington City</i> —Interest on investments	483 00
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Bremo Bluff</i> —Gen. J. H. Cocke.	50 00
NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Bladen Co.</i> —The Estate of Gen. J. J. McKay, for the use of the people sent under his will to Liberia last year.....	6,000 00
OHIO.	
<i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in R. Pres. Church, by the Rev. H. McMillan, D. D.....	15 00
By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$196.25) viz:	
<i>Ironton</i> —Rev. B. H. Spahr, G. Clark, L. S. Murdock, T. N. Davy, W. N. Bolles, E. M. Davis, J. C. Dovel, Anna M. Willard, G. W. Jackson, P. A. Davey, R. Hamilton, H. Campbell, J. Rogers, J. W. Means, \$5 each—(\$70;) John Burwell, Ralph Leeke, Eliza A. Dempsey, John Peters, each \$10—(\$40;) Samuel Richards, W. W. Johnson, S. B. Hempstead, \$3—(\$9;) B. Beardsley, R. Boyd, S. G. Johnson, J. Combs, Dr. W. Wilson, G. W. Willard, J. B. Murdock, M. Gillen, J. F. Davies, S. Coles, J. Martin, J. Martin, \$2 each—(\$24).....	143 00
<i>Troy</i> —S. J. Emley, J. M. Hart, Rev. J. H. Gill, each \$5—(\$15;) B. S. Kyle, H. W. Culbertson, \$3 each—(\$6;) W. T. Yourart, N. Smithers, R. Gibbs, J. S. C. Culbertson, J. H. Thirkield, Weaver & McCrea, G. A. Murray, C. H. Hoagland, \$2 each—(\$16;) James McKaig, J. Pierson, Dr. G. Keiper, H. B. Smitzer, J. Ewart, J. M. McCampbell, H.	

J. Petit, Mrs. Telford, \$1 each —(\$8;) Cash from sundry persons, \$1.25.....	46 25
Kentoro—Collection in M. E. Church, the 4th July, by Rev. Mr. Ketchum.....	6 00
Fairfield—Rev. H. S. Sellman..	1 00
	211 25

INDIANA.

By the Rev. John Seys, (\$214.84)
viz:

Indianapolis—Calvin Fletcher, Mrs. Margaret Givan, James M. Ray, Mrs. M. Ames, Oliver Tousey, each \$5, S. M. Drew, \$3, Dr. W. C. Thompson, O. Williams, T. H. Sharpe, Rev. M. G. Clark, Mr. VanBurger, S. H. Tinsley, A. Brouse, each \$1; Miss McCarty, 75 cents, Cash, 50 cents, J. R. Osgood, Cash, each 25 cents; Small change, \$3.30—(\$40.05.) J. M. Holland, \$5, Charles E. Holland, G. W. Hill, Alfred Harrison, each \$3; Miss Mollie Miller, Esquire Fisher, A. L. Wright, Langsdale, Rich, S. M. Norris, W. Patterson, A friend, Rev. C. W. Miller, Cash, Martha Foudray, Sarah Brouse, W. W. Wright, Sam'l Beck, E. G. Gard, G. M. Ballard, Dr. Luce, J. N. Phipps, Mary E. Brouse, H. Tutewiller, E. Patterson, each \$1; Colestock, Mary A. Brouse, J. T. Bronson, A. V. Lawrence, G. W. Hoss, Joseph West, M. J. Tutewiller, Mrs. Alford, each 50 cents; E. Hummer, 38 cents, Mrs. Meredith, James Canby, Thomas Alford, Charles Bringham, each 25 cts.—(\$40.38.) Dr. A. May, J. J. Dumonte, each \$5; Rev. J. Marsee, \$3, R. O'Neal, \$2, S. P. Daniels, C. Hetherington, M. Robinson, J. C. Dickerson, W. H. Damotte, Mrs. A. W. Morris, Dessie Morris, Dr. J. W. Merritt, each \$1; M. S. Rolenin, Mrs. Abbott, Sarah Wiggins, Mrs. Stephens, Geo. Eckles, H. Dumonte, H. May, Ellen Scott, Mrs. O'Neal, S. B. Dow, A. Muirson, J. J. Armstrong, each 50 cents; John McFall, Charles Muirson, Daniels, Mrs. Robinson, H. G. Hannaman, Sarah Holliday, Mrs. Muirson, Thomas Johns,

R. Harpater, A. Love, J. A. Whitsell, Cash, each 25 cents, —(\$32.) Basket collection in Baptist Church, \$6.03. L. Chapman, \$5, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, each \$1—(\$7)..... 125 46
Terre Haute—Dr. Clippinger, J. Barns, each \$5; D. Hartsock, G. Ellis, each \$2; G. H. Walter, Mrs. Kern, Mrs. Early, H. Gilmer, Andrew Wilkins, H. M. Grann, Lupton, Cash, W. F. Cook, each \$1; S. M. Young, W. D. Gossett, H. Swingerbar, S. O. Gartral, Cash, Thomas Pinder, each 50 cents; R. C. Barr, Cash, Cash, Cash, Dr. J. Dodson, each 25 cents; Naylor, 20 cents; Small change, \$2.60—(\$30.05.) In Congregational Church—names not to be published—\$31.83. John E. Evans, \$5, W. D. Wood, B. H. Cornwell, Allison, each \$2; T. M. Whitworth, George P. Lynn, Cash, James Gallagher, each \$1; H. T. Cookerley, 50 cents, Cash, 25 cts., Cash, 25 cts.—(\$16.) R. T. Thompson, \$5, O. Bartlett, \$3, James Grover, \$1, Rev. Mr. Taylor, H. E. Crosby, Gift, Whedden, each 50 cents; George Howe, James Flint, each 25 cents—(\$11.50) 89 38

214 84

NEBRASKA TER.

Omaha City—John Harris, "a Fourth of July thank offering," 5 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Keene—A. Wilder, in full, \$2; Hon. S. Dinsmore, \$4 for 1855..... 3 00
TENNESSEE.—Gallatin—Miss Mary Banks, to July, 1859..... 1 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Charlotte—R. H. Lafferty, to July, 1859. 3 00
GEORGIA.—Savannah—Samuel Boles, to August, 1859..... 1 00
OHIO.—Hillsboro—Samuel Linn, to May, 1859, \$1. Bolivar—D. Yant, to May 1, 1858, 36 cts. 1 36
IOWA.—Iowa City—Capt. F. M. Irish, for 1858..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 10 36
" Donations..... 481 45
" Interest..... 483 00
For people in Liberia.... 6,000 00

Aug. 20, 1858. Aggregate Amount... \$6,974 81